POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT. THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

His Nomination for the Presidency,

From the Georgia (Macon) Journal and Messenger-Extra, August 19.]

CHARLES J. JENKINS,

Colonel H. H. Cumming, of Richmond Hen. Edward Y. Hill, of Troup.

lst Dist.—Hamilton W. Sharpe, of Thomae.
2d "Col. Wm. M. Brown, of Marion.
3d "Hon. Washington Poe, of Gibb.
4th "Blount C Ferryl, of Troup.
5th "Warron Aiken of Cass.
6th "Young L. G. Harris, of Clarke.
7th "Hon. John J. Floyd, of Nowton.
6th "Dr. Philip S. Lemie, of Jefferson. Dr. Philip S. Lemie, of Jefferson.

In our issue of this morning, we gave, in the proceedings of the Third Candidate Convention, a synopsis only of the action of the convention during its afternoon session of yesterday. We now lay before our readers a full account of its actings and doings, embracing the platform upon which its nominees are placed. Those nominees and that platform will command the support of a large portion of the people of Georgia, and we have sufficient guarantees for this in the character of the convention, and in the unanimity and enthusiasm with which its members acquisaced in its action. That action was the voice of the people of Georgia. They have declared against the tyranny of party and the dictation of party conventions, and, rising above party prejudices and party tranmals, have indicated their choice for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The nominees of the Third Candidate Convention need no biography to tell to the people of Georgia what have been their actions, or what are their opinions. The history of Daniel Webster, is the history of his country; while the name of Charles J Jenkins is familiar as a household word to the people of Georgia.

Their opinions upon the vital question, in the In our issue of this morning, we gave, in the pro-

familiar as a household word to the people of Georgia.

Their opinions upon the vital question, in the pending Presidental election, are not matters for inference or conjecture. The acts and efforts of Daniel Webster, in behalf of the compromise, are a part and parcel of the great plan of adjustment; whilst Mr. Jenkins is the author of the Georgia Platform, which gave direction to the public sentiment of the South upon the Compromise bills, which triumphantly sustained them. Independent of the influences by which their names are presented to the people, or the platform of principles upon which they are placed, Webster and Jankins, we repeat, must command the support of a large portion of the people of Georgia—the one as the great defender and expounder of the constitution, and the other as the author of the Georgia Platform

THIRD CANDIDATE CONVENTION.

THIRD CANDIDATE CONVENTION.

MACON. August 17, 1852.

In accordance with the recommendation of a convention of a portion of the delegates to the Constitution Union Convention, held in the city of Milledgeville on the 16th of July, the delegates to the Third Candidate Convention, assembled at the Concert Hall, this day, at 10 o'ciock, A. M.

On motion of R. P. Trippe, E-q. a delegate from the county of Jefferson, was called to the chair; and on motion of Wm. C. Perkins, Esq., a delegate from the county of Randolph, James T. Nisbet and P. W. Alexander were requested to act as secretaries.

Upon a call of the country, and THIRD CANDIDATE CONVENTION

the county of Randolph, James T. Nisbet and P. W. Alexander were requested to act as secretaries. Upon a call of the counties, the following gentlemen reported themselves as delegates.

Baldwin—R. M. Grme, er., J. R. Cotting, D. R. Tucker, T. F. Weils, S. E. Whittaker, T. B. Lamar.

Bibb—B. H. Rutherford, A. J. White. E. Bond, L. J. Groes, T. M. Ellis, Hugh T. Powell, W. Lundy, L. Coles. Campbell—A. W. Wheat.

Chatham—J. Bancroft, Charles A. Arnold, T. W. A. Bealle, C. A. Cloud, M. Tuffe, P. W. Alexander, J. H. Hull. Clarke-W. L. Mitchell, Young J. Auderson

Crawford—George W. Norman, S. E. Crute, S. T. eagin, D. G. Worsham.

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Decatur—B. F. Powell, Richard Sims.
De Kalb—N. Mangum, S. C. Elam.
Dooly—E Fokes.
Effingham—T. P. Elkins, H. E. Cessidy.
Emanuel—N. McLeod.
Greene—T. Hightower, S. Anderson, R. H. Ward.
Harris—George Osborne, John White, J. M. Mobley,
W. C. Jehnson J. E. Borders.
Houston—G. Bivins, A. Burnam, R. L. Mims, J. A.
Miller, N. Smith, A. J. Rutherford, D. Walker, E. Wimlerly, Pr. C. T. Woodson, F. Lamar, B. Gilbert, A. Smith,
G. Smith, J. Goff, J. Walker, J. Gates.
Jefferson—T. H. Polhill, George Stapleton, James J.
Brown. Brown.
Laurens—E. H. Blackshear, T. N. Guyton, J. W. Yopp,
M. Hamilton.
Macon—P. G. Arrington, J. S. Hollinshead, Ichabod

Davis, C. B. Youngbloo McIntosh—E. M. Blo

Marico—Jucze Brown, J. T. Jhamoless. Meriwether—C. D. Parks, F. Kendall. Monroe—R. M. Jackson, W. H. Waiker, W. S. Norman, P. Trippe, M. Lesseur, A. D. Steel, James Norris, J. I. Ponder, E. F. Taylor, J. L. Woodward, E. G. Cabaniss. Morgan—Aug. Reese, Charles E. Nisbet. Muscogec—I. T. Robinson.

Muscogee—1. T. Robinson.
Nswton—J. L. Baker J. Reagan, W. D. Luckie.
Oglethorpe—J. F. Biggers, S. Beil.
Pike—C. G. Turner, J. W. Randle.
Pike—C. G. Turner, J. W. Randle.
Putnam—S. Penrson B. W. Johnson, A. B. Harrison.
Randelph—M. H. Brown, E. M. Hodges, P. H. Wilburn, Jas. R. Gause, W. C. Perkins.
Richmond—H. H. Cumming, W. A. Walton, J. W. Jones. Richmond—H. H. Cumming, W. A. Waton, S. J.
Jones.
Spalding—J. H. Akins, A. G. Murray, A. A. Wooten,
Dr. W. R. Moseiey, Dr. D. M. Williams.
Stewart—S. Bell, Mark Holloman, Z. F. Sanders.
Sumter—Thes C. Suilivan.
Talbot—E. H. Worrell, J. C. Maund.
Tataail—Wm. W. Tippens, Jas. Tillman. A. Gordon.
Troup—Wm. Reid, M. Ferrell, J. P. Culberson, J. A.
Reed, W. Harper.
Upsom—T. F. Bethel, A. J. McAfee, W. A. Cobb, W.

Troup—Wm. Reid, M. Ferrell, J. P. Culberson, J. A. Reed, W. Harper.
Upsom—T. F. Bethel, A. J. McAfee, W. A. Cobb, W. G. Horsely, H. Butts.
Warren—W. W. Anderson, W. K. Heath.
Washington—B. Harris, E. C. Williamson, J. J. Long, John Curr, E. S. Langmade, J. R. Price.
Wilkos—David G. Cotting, J. R. Sneed.
T. H. PCLHILL, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional district, to be ramed by the Chair, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.
The CHAIR announced that committee as follows:
1st District—Joseph Bancroft.
2d. "Thomas C. Sullivan.
2d. "Thomas C. Sullivan.
2d. "Robert P. Trippe.
4th "George Osborne.
5th "H. G. Cole.
6th "Wm. L. Mitchell.
7th "Wm. Anderson.
8th "Thos H. Polhill.
After retiring for a few moments, the committee reported through their Chairman, T. H. Polhill,
Esq., the names of the following gentlemen, as the permanent officers of the Convention.
President.—Edmund H. Worrell, Esq., of Talbot.
Vice Presidents.—Gen. B. H. Rutherford, of Bibb, and Col. H. H. Cumming, of Richmond
Secretaries.—James T. Nisbet, of Bibb, and James M. Mobley, of Harris.
(P. W. Alexander, of Chatham, declined to act as one

President.—Edmund H. Worrell. Eed., of Talbot.
Vice Presidents.—Gen B. H. Rutherford, of Bibb, and
Col. H. H. Cumming. of Richmond
Secretaries.—James T. Nisbet, of Bibb, and James M.
Mobley, of Harris.

(P. W. Alexander, of Chatham, declined to act as one
of the permanent Secretaries of the Convention.)

On motion of W. C. Perkins, Esq., a committee
of three was appointed by the Chair. (consisting of
Wm. C. Perkins, R. P. Trippe, and W. D. Luckie,)
to notify the President and Vice Presidents of their
appointment, and to conduct them to their seats.

The President, on taking the chair, in an able
address, reviewed the action of the late Union Convention, and vindicated the course of those delegate
who withdrew from that convention, and the policy
of all those who are in favor of candidates for
President and Vice President, other than those now
before the country.

D. G. COTING, of Wilkes, moved the following
resolution, which was adopted:—
Resolved. That in the future proceedings of this convention the delegates from each county be entitled to
cast votes, deuble in number the representation of their
county in the General Assembly.

R. P. TRIPPE, Esq., of Monroe, moved the adoption of the following resolutions:—
Resolved. That a committee of three, from each Congressional district, be appointed by the President to report matter proper for the action of this convention.

Resolved. That the said committee be authorized to
hold a conference with such committee as may be appointed by a convention of a purction of our political
rifends to meet in this place on to morrow, to accertain
if there be any means whereby the harmony of the party
may be secured in the ensuing Presidential election.

Resolved. That the Secretaries be directed to communicate the above resolutions, together with the names of
the committee appointed by this convention, to the convention be committed to the support of Gen. Scott.

After a very interesting discussion, in which
Messis. Sullivan, of Sumter; Nishet, of Morgan;
Stapleton

D. G. Cotting, of Wilkes, renewed it, when, after a few remarks from Mosers. Polbili, of Jefferson, and Cotting, of Wilkes, it was again withdrawn, and the question being reach the adoption of the second

resolution of Mr. Trippe, it was carried without a division.

The third resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock
P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Convention met ing to adjournment.

The following gentlemen were announced as the committee of twenty-four, appointed by the Chair, under the first resolution of Mr. Trippe:

Ist District.—P. W. Alexander, E. M. Blount, E. H. Ist District.—P. W. Alexander, E. M. Blount, E. H. Blackshear. 24 District.—Richard Sims, W. C. Perkins, T. C. Sullivan. 3d District.—R. P. Trippe, Thomas F. Bethel, George

Ochorne.

4th District.—M. Ferrell, W. D. Luckie, S. C. Elam.

5th District.—E. H. Richardson, H. G. Cole, B. F. Morgan.
6th District.—W. L. Mitchell, S. Bell, Y. J. Anderson.
7th District.—Augustus Roose, R. M. Orme, R. H Ward. Sth District.—H. H. Cunning, Thomas H. Polhill, W

Ward.
Sth District.—H. H. Cunning, Thomas H. Pothill, W.
W. Anderson.
On motion of Gronge Stapleton, Esq., of Jefferson, the President of the Convention was added to that Committee.
On motion, Convention adjourned to three o'clock, P. M., to morrow.

August, 18, 1852—3 o'clock, P. M.
Convention met according to adjournment, at the M. E. Church. The committee of twenty-four, through their chairman, B. P. Trippe, Esq. informed the Convention that after conference with a committee of the Scott Convention, they were satisfied that a union of the third candidate and Scott Conventions could not be effected, and submitted the following

Firmly believing that those irregularly constituted irresponsible, and disorderly assemblages, called National Conventions, whatever may have been their utility in former days, have ceased to be exponents of the popular will, and that both of those recently assembled at Haltimore have, alike, utterly failed to represent the wishes of their respectiv parties—We, the immediate representatives of tha portion of the whig party, and other independent voters of Georgia, who are dissatisfied with the action of those conventions, do hereby declare ou determination to disregard their nominations, and select other candidates to whom we can, with mor confidence, entrust the maintenance of our political opinions and principles;

And, to the end that we may distinctly manifest those opinions and principles, many of which whold in common with those whose nominees we reject—we proclaim the following as our political creed:—

1. The Government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercis of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers net thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists our warmest sympathy, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of nover quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and to show by our success, moderation, an

fare.
S. The series of the acts of the thirty first Con-

S. The series of the acts of the thirty first Con-gress, commonly known as the compromise or ad-justment, (the act for the resovery of fugitive from labor included, (we receive and acquiesce in, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate these acts are concerned, we will maintain them and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other—not impairing their present efficacy to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain the settlement as essential to the nationality of our party and the integrity of the Union.

9. Belioving the limits of our Union, extending between oceans, from the British possessions to the Mexican republic, are already large enough for all the purposes of national prosperity and power, we are utterly opposed to all further acquisitions of territory whatever, whether bought with the treasure of the country, or the blood of her people.

10 Regarding the public lands as the joint and common property of the several States, and holding that partial appropriations, either of them or their proceeds, to particular States, for general or specified objects, are unwise and unjust to the other members of the confederacy, we are in favor of a just and equal distribution of said lands, or their proceeds, among all the States.

11. With the view of carrying out the principles hereinbefore enunciated, and for the purpose of selecting men for whom we can more cheerfully cast our suffrages at the approaching Presidential election, than for either of the present nominees—men, too, whose services in the recent great struggle involving the permanence of the government, are a guarantee of their fidelity to the constitution and the Union, and whose position is known to accord with the above declaration of principles, and whose patriotism knows no North, no South, no East, no West—we, hereby, nominate Daniel Webster, of Massenchuectts, for the office of Pres

H. H. Cumming. of Richmond. For State at large.

Edward Y. Hill, of Troup,

Districts.

1—Hamilton W. Sharpe, of Thomas.

2—William M. Brown of Marion.

3—Washington Pos. of Hibb.

4—Blount C. Ferrel, of Troup.

5—Waren Alken, of Cass.

6—Y. I. G. Harris, of Clarke.

7—John J. Floyd of Newton.

8—Philip S. Lenie, of Jefferson.

The announcement of the names of the nominees for President, Vice President, and electors, was received with enthusiastic and leng continued applause; and when the reading of the report was concluded, it was adopted unanimously.

The convention was then entertained with spirited addresses from Messrs. Reese, of Morgan; Trippe, of Monroe; Alexander, of Chatham; Elam, of DeKalb; and Cumming, of Richmond.

On motion of P. W. Alexander, Esq., of Chatham, the secretarics of the convention were instructed to notify the electors of their nomination.

Augustus Reess, Esq., of Morgan, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this convention do appoint a committee of eleven as an Executive Committee, elothed with power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the electoral tickot, and to do all other things necessary and proper to be done, to forward the election of said teket.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the President announced the following as the Executive In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the President announced the following as the Executive

Committee:

James T. Nisbet, of Bibb,
B. H. Rutherford, Bibb.
Wm. S Norman, Monroe,
R. M. Orme Ealdwin,
Thes. H. Pelhjil Jefferson,
C. A. Cloud, Chatham.

Thos. H. Polhiji Jefferson, C. A. Cloud, Chatham.
S. F. Miller. Macon,
The following resolution was offered by J. R.
SNEED, Eeq., of Wilkes, and adopted:—
Resolved. That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the trustees of the M. R. Church for the use of their house, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the sceretaries.

After the adoption of a resolution of thanks to its officers, the convention, on motion, adjourned sine die.

EDMUND H. WORRELL, President.

JAMES T. NISHER.

JAMES T. NISHET, JAMES M. MOBLEY, Secretaries.

[From the Savannah Republican, August 21] THE MACON CONVENTION.

It was the general desire of the delegates of each

The committees were untiled, assume, to suggest and and here to these above be accomplished and threaten of the without and the state of the wing acty of (floogie should not be considered permanent. Though the two wings could not sprea as to mee, they were cutivally unanimous as to principles—the platform of both being substantially that laid down by the National Whig Convention. On all sides, a disposition was manifested by the delegates to avoid every thing like abuse of each other. To support Wobster and Jenkins, it is not necessary to denounce Soott and Graham—and to support Sectit and Graham, it is with the substantial to the propriety of pointing their pieces, not against each other, but against the common enemy. We look therefore, for a friendly contest between the two sections of the party, and for a sincere and thorough reunion after the election. The man who does most to give this character to the canwase and to accomplish this recult, will desarre most of his brethern of the State.

Our path is a plain one, and we shall tread it. Our path is a plain one, and we shall tread it. Our path is a plain one, such a such a such as a su

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.
[From the Boston Bee, Aug. 25.]
SIXTH WEBSTER MEETING—CHOATE FOR WEBSTER.
The sixth Webster meeting of the citizens of Beston and vicinity, was held last everaing at Art Union Hall. Matthew Hale Smith, Esq., called the meeting to order, and Chus. A. Wells, Esq., was chosen to fill the chair.

to fill the chair.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reperted the following committees, which were accepted:
Committee of Correspondence—George T. Curtis, A. H.
Nelson, Hubbard Winslow, Samuel L. Cutter, J. B.
Whecicek, William Dehon, A. Wilson, Tolman Willey,
Benj, P. Cheney, Ben, Perley Poore.
Committee of Finance—Thomas B. Curtis, Thomas J.
Lobdell, Charles A. White, Edward Crane, James French,
William Denton, Henry M. Holbrook, John L. Diamock,
and Joseph H. Adams.
The following acceptance of the committee of the co

William Denton, Henry M. Holbrook, John L. Dimmock, and Joseph H. Adams.

The following was also reported and accepted:—
The committee, to whom the arrangements for a meeting in Fanciil Hall were assigned, report. That they have ascertained that many of the circulars sent to the towns of the State were not received in season to admit of returns at the present time. Gentlemen from the country have requested, also, that the meeting be a State Convention, and that it be deferred until all the towns disposed to co-operate have full opportunity to do so. It is thought best that the proposed meeting be a final nominating convention. With this view the committee recommend wasting till the responses to the circulars are received, and the plans are fully matured for a decisive and final meeting. In the meantime, they would suggest the importance of continuing to obtain signatures for the call.

Addresses were made by Mesers. Arthur Picker-Addresses were made by messers. Artaut Factoring, Ben: Perley Poore, Charles Torrer, William Denton, George A. Wheelwright, Hubbard Winsow, James W. Fowle, and others.
Mr. Pickering urged strong and immediate Webster action, and thought the State would go for

Webster action, and thought the State would go for Webster.

Major Poore made a capital speech, and referred to the glorious Webster feeling in old Essex.

Mr. Torrey, who has hitherto kept aloof, gave in his hearty adherence to the Webster movement, amidst the most hearty applause, which he followed with a strong, eloquent, and effective speech.

Mr. Wheelwright presented a Webster list from Watertown, on which were the signatures of Dr. Morse, aged ninety three, and Hon. Mr. Huane well, eighty three, remarking that those ancient gentlemen were true Webster men, and desired, before they died, to give their votes for Webster.

Mr. Denton expected all to be of good cheer, and Rev. Mr. Winslow, stated from his own knowledge, as gathered from the gentleman himself, that Rufus Choate would not go for Soot, but would go far Webster, all of which was received with the most deafening applause.

Webster, all of which was received with the most deafening applianse.

The several gentlemen made most happy and significant speeches, of which our limits will not permit even a skotch. The hall was crowded, the proceedings harmonious, and the whole affair truly and heartily Websterian. The cause progresses famously. Another meeting will be held to morrow, Thursday avening. Let the friends rally. Good speakers will be in attendance.

General Scott and Anti-Slavery.

LETTER PROM THE HON. HENRY BRADLEY.

[From the Corning Journal.]

We take great plea sure in publishing the following letter from Hen. Henry Bradley, of Penn Yan, a well known and influential member of the liberty party, and who was, in 1846, the candidate of that party for Governor of the State of New York. The letter is in reply to one of inquiry, from one of our citizens. Mr. W W Hnyt. At this juncture this letter possesses peculiar interest—following so close upon the Pittsburg convention, it shows that the nomination there made will not be supported by a large portion of those who have, for many years, constituted the life and soul of the liberty party. Mr. Bradley has been, for fifteen years, isloutified with the abolition party, and at much sacrifice labored to diffuse anti-slavery principler among the people. His time, money and talents, were cheerfully sevoted to the work, and his zeal in behalf of freedom none can question. We rejude that his influence and vote are to be found, at this election, in favor of Gen. Winfield Scott:—

Penn Yan, August 16, 1852.

WILLIAM W. HAYT, Esq.—
Dear Sir-Your favor of the 9th came duly to hand, in which you say that it is reported in your section that, in a conversation with the Hull, I declared my intention to your for Com. Scott, for President, and you ask, in the using of "a number of vitate," if this be true.

If I am correct in my recollection of the conver-matten with Mr. Hull, it is substantially as follows.— There was a third individual present, and the topic was slavery, and its usurpations and abuses. It was said that the South were opposing Gen. Sout on the ground that he was anti-slavery, and that he was in sympathy with Wm H. Seward. I remarked that if it could be shown that the assumptions of the Scuth were founded on truth, I would readily vote for Gen. Sout, for I desired to east my vote against slavery.

for Gen. Scott, for I desired to the selection of slavery.

Perhaps I ought to say from the commencement of the public life of Mr. Seward, I have had the most unwavering confidence in him as a man, as a statesman, and as a true and reliable friend of freedom. So far as his influence shall prevail I doubt not it will be just and constitutional towards the North and towards the South—tewards the slaveholder and the slaveholder.

So far as his influence shall prevail I doubt not it will be just and constitutional towards the North and towards the South—tewards the slaveholder and towards the slave.

From the first announcement of the doings of the Democratic Baltimore Convention, in the adoption of its platform and the nomination of Gen Pierce, to the present time, I have regarded the country as in a state of imminent peril. The pinth article of that platform had been twice placed before the American people, and received with great offence by a large portion of the democratic party, insomuch that in 1848 many of the leaders of the party as well as theusands of the rank and file, planted themselves upon the Buffale platform, pledging unyielding heatility to slavery. With this movement I sympathised and co-operated in good faith. Judge then of my surprise to find this same ninth article again adopted with expletives, if possible infinitely more anti-republican and offensive, cleaing up with this most upreasonable, unphilosephical and insulting resolution:—

Recolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

To all this Gen. Pierce, the nominate for President, responds:—"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word or act of my life in conflict." Immediately all the democratic papers, barnburner and hunker, from Bennett's Herald and the Albany Argus, down to the lowest country issues, fall to glorilying the democratic platform and the neminee, Gen. Pierce, without a word against slavery; and all this is schood by the public speakers, the Van Buren's, the Butler's, the Dix's, down to the smallest hunkers that holds forth his sentiments in the forum of a barroom.

Now, in all this, are the party and its nominee housest and candid? If so,

Butler's, the Dix's, down to the smallest hunkers that holds forth his sentiments in the forum of a barroom.

Now, in all this, are the party and its nominee honest and candid? If so, they should be indicted and punished for treason against humanity, and for a cowardly and craven surrender of liberty te elavery; if, on the other hand, this is simply a ruse to gull the South, then are they dishonest, and for that reason are unworthy to be trusted.

For years past the democratic party have rung the changes on the words "harmonious democracy;" and the whig press has furnished amusing proofs of the absurdity of such a play upon words. But now they are full of meaning; they are portentous. If the party succeeds we are to have slavery in perpetuity, without agitation in Congress or out of it, under the special care and authority of the government, or the party are practicing a ruse, and the South are cheated.

I turn from the democratic to the whig party. In ro instance, I believe, have the whig party adopted sectional slavery doctrines. An attempt was made at the commencement of the present session of Congress te pass the compromise measures through a whig caucus of members of Congress. But a fragment of the party were present, and though it was declared formally passed, such were the indications attending its passage, that in the judgment of both the South and the North it was bereft of all strength.

Again at the Baltimore Whig Convention, the adoption of the platform (which must be admitted to be wrong in principle and offensive in language,) was the work of but a portion of the convention, and to this day the South refuse to regard it as affording any security that the party or its nominee will favor sectional slavery.

Both the convention and General Scott, as its nominnee, have gone quite as for as, in my judgment, they could, with any show of consistency, to

Both the convention and General Scott, as its nominnee, have gone quite as for as, in my judgment, they could, with any show of consistency, to convince the South that both stood upon a national and not a sectional platform; and that while the federal government would not interfere with State sovereignty, by legislating for or against slavery in the States where it exists, it would by no means consent to its extension into territory where it does not called.

It is right and proper that the parties should be

the States where it exists, it would by no means consent to its extension into territory where it does not cannot.

It is right and proper that the parties should be national; the South has righted well as the North, and these are to be regarded and protected by the government. But this does not seem to cover the whole ground. There is a political element in American's lavery, which is far more effective for good or evil than all the questions of abstract right in the very necessities of the case, slavery must rule or must be ruled; and up to this time none can fail to see that whatever there may have been of the carrying out of the doctrines of the declaration of independence and of the federal constitution, has been by yielding to slavery so much that in its plethera it had but little activity to exert in the suppression of others' rights.

But the time has come when such dispensations and inclugences are not to be expected. The issue has been taken, and the present canvass may decide the question which shall rule, which shall have the patronage and power of the government, and which shall be honored by the scrulity and sycophancy of office seekers—freedom or slavery. If the former prevails, then will the right of all be secure; if the latter succeeds, then will the rights of none be protected.

In such an issue can any one doubt where General

office seekers—freedom or slavery. If the former prevails, then will the rights of all be secure; if the latter succeeds, then will the rights of none be protected.

In such an issue can any one doubt where General Scott will be found? His whole life, in public and in private, has exhibited the fixed purpose of promoting the cause of human freedom, whatever peril or sacrifice it might cost him. That he will ever censent to yield the political power of the country up to slavery, the South refuse to believe for a moment; that General Scott would administer the government with strict regard to the constitution, and with pre-eminent ability, I have no doubt; and if lorg continued service and disinterested devotion to the country are entitled to any consideration.

But do the whig party and its nominee stand before the country as an anti-slavery party? I answer it does not stand as 2 pro-slavery party. Look at the whig local conventions and you will look in vain for an endorsement of slavery. Again, where is the whig press? Where the Now York Tribune, the Albany Journal, and almost the whole country press?—and what is the position of the whig public speakers! These questions need only be asked; all will agree upon their answer.

Now, as between these two great parties, how is the result to be regarded? There can be no difference of opinion in this regard. If General Pierce should be elected, both the South and the North will regard it as a slavery triumph, and the government will be administered, and its patronage dispensed nationally.

One of these men must, in all human probability, be President. If, lacking one vote, and that should be mine, General Scott should fail and General Pierce should be called to occupy the place once occupied by a Washington, an Adams, and a Jeferson, I should feel that by failing to do a simple set of duty I had inflicted a lasting injury upon the slave and upon the country. With great respect, I remain your friend, HENRY BRADLEY.

Boston Correspondence.

Boston, August 21, 1852.
Webster Movements-Reasons why some Webster Men Hold Back-Prospects of the Democracy-Amusements-Hawthorne's Life of Pierce, Sec. The Webster working men have been hard at work all through the present week to get up a movenent in this city in behalf of their favorite. Had

the same exertions to the same end been made by whigs of high standing-men known to be in favo of Mr. Webster, but lacking the nerve to "bolt"-I should be inclined to think that these things meant something. But, fortunately for the Scott cause, not a man of any weight with the whigs has taken any part in either of the four Webster meetings Some leading names appear in the accounts that have been given of the proceedings at these meet ings, but their bearers were not present. For instance, Mr. G. T. Curtis, the Webster man part reellence, was appointed on a committee to get up as electoral ticket, whereupon he comes out in a card to the editor of a leading Scott paper, and ex-presess his surprise at the appointment; does not say whether he will accept it or not, and tells the world that if certain things should be done, he sill be found combating in behalf of the Webster cau e. Now, when a gentleman, known to be arcol and cautions, the inference is certainly not Megical that much remains to be done to effect that complete disruption of ties that must follow from a Webster promunciamento in Massachusetts A desire to state things as they are, leads me to A desire to ctate things as they are, leads me to gay that just now, and judging from the mere surface of things, there is more likelihood of a Webster electoral ticket being put in nomination here than at any previous time. Papers are in circulation for calling a meeting at Fanenil Hall, to get up such a ticket, and they have already been numerously right? I may be, two, that though eminget may

have not thus for openly acided in this motier, they are as the bottom of it, evaning other—of the public gains, and the will not if they find a southmast preveating strong enough to keep thom it contacts the cause why many whips, who do not like the Baltimere normanifons, are arrows to the formation of a Webster ticket, which, under other circumstances, they would probably be the carliest to propose. Every intelligent while, under other strong the truth is his party in the State. The Webster strength happened to lie in the vary counties, towas, and congressional districts which the whigin have been enabled to retain, even against the Webster Strength happened to lie in the vary counties, towas, and coarty-five order of the Webster's threat are attempted to the will be the will be a supposed to lie in the vary counties, towas, and coarty-five order of the Webster's threat are attempted to the will be webster with the bounds of probability that on the Sth of November, six dayrister, the Scott me and the Webster man will come together in support of the same candidates for Sonators and the webster will be supposed to the will be supposed to th

Fillmore cannot share very largely in it.

Either men are very much deceived, or the democratic party are on the eve of one of their greatest triumphs. All the gentlemen from other States, who passed through here on their way to the Hillsborough meeting, told one story. I have seen and conversed with men from New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, and several of the Nouthern States, and they all say the same thing—Pierce is to carry everything. The whigs are in lower spirits than I ever before saw them. The nomination of Mr. Hale, and the movements of the Webster men, seem to have taken the spirit all out of them. Some of them say that the Webster movements have for their end nothing more than a hope on the part of those engaged in them to control the Whig State Convention, which will meet on the 1st of September. This assertion may be found literally correct, after all.

We are likely to have amusements enough in Boston, this season and rext, in the theatrical line.

literally correct, after all.

We are likely to have amusements enough in Boston, this season and rext, in the theatrical line. The Museum has been open for a fortuight, under the supervision of its excellent proprietor, Moses Kimball, who is, as ever, a universal favorite. Mrs. Barrett, who seems to have discovered the fountain of youth, will commence an engagement there on Monday. The Ravels will close at the Howard next week, and will be followed, for a fortnight, by Wizard Anderson, when the regular theatrical season will commence. Among the celibrities who will appear there, I understend, is Miss Kimberly, who, it is said, will revive some of the cld English dramas—a department of literature with which she is better sequainted than any other lady in this country. The new National rises almost as fast as adid Aladdin's palace, and will, I presume, be completed by the 20th of September—the day specified in the contract. It presents a most magnificent appearance, even in its present unfinished state. It will be larger than its predecessor, and an honor to all concerned. It is generally supposed that the company with which it will be opened will surpass anything that has yet been seen in Boston. But little has yet been done toward the crection of the new theatre on Mason street, which will be the fashionable dramatic house of Boston; the Quegn's Theatre, as it were, of the three-hilled city. Such an establishment has long been wanted here. The Atheneum Gallery of sculpture and painting has been re opened, and has some splendid specimens of the fine arts. Let me advise all of your readers who visit Boston, and have a spare hour or two, to drop in at the gallery of Needlework pictures at Amory Hall, on Summer street. It will repay them well. Signor Blitz is astonishing all creation with his legion of learned Canaries, and his own wolfderful tricks.

Mr. Hawthorne's "Life of General Pierce" will be a most beautiful addition to our literature. It saw some sheets of it the other day, and found it

be a most beautiful addition to our literature. I saw some sheets of it the other day, and found it admirable, at the same time that it is capitally adapted to the purpose for which it was com-

menced.

The democratic meeting at Fancuil Hall, last night, was a magnificent affair, and the connected beld on until minnight, a thing of rare occurrence.

A gentleman, just returned from Washington, says that he had a long conversation with Mr. Webster on politics, in the course of which the Secretary expressed his approbation of the conduct of those of his friends who are moving here in his behalf, and his anxious desire that the electoral vote of Massachusetts should not be given for Goderal Scott This is no report or rumor, but the substance of a most intimate conversation between the great Secretary and a leading democrat of high standing. It is inferrible that Mr. Webster has him-off had something to do with the sanden waking up of his friends here, as displayed in their "protracted meetings" of this week.

here, as displayed in their 'protracted meetings of this week.

At twelve o'clock, to day, the number of signatures to the various early for a meeting to nominate a Webster electoral tight's exceeded these thousand. It is said that, in a shert time, the number will exceed ten thousand. The Scart man are accounted by your anything that I have of lets years seen in the world of politics.

ALGOMA. MCRDER Case .- The North Bridgwater Gazette,

for RDER CASE.—The court in pring water examined or easy that hugh any Particle Of include, were examined to Thomas Precie they was both committee to a wat the matter of a higher court of bettern John Evan charged as an account of its the matter of Freels, and

A young man named J. R. Powers, late of Now-who had been clerk in Johnston's drug stor, as will has been clerk in Johnston's drug stor, as will has been detected in stealing a lot of drugs life employer with which he had fitted up quite of little store of his own at West Point, Ky.

the employer with which he had fitted up quite a nice little store of his own at West Point, Ky.

The mas frowned on board of the canal boat that was suck at Philadelphia on Sunday morning, was only known by the name of Jim. It uppears that he had leave to sleep on board the boat with a boy. Absent two o clock Jim was alarmed at the leaking of the vessel; he limited the water. The decrease intent on saving the boy at all hasards, pushed him through the gangway, and the hoy was saved while him through the gangway, and the hoy was saved while him humane and generous triend met an untimely grave.

Eufo Lucas, German watchmaker, in the employ of william Patten. of Springleid, Mass., died at the Ohly Hotel on Monday morning, from the effects of poisses, as supposed, taken by himself the previous day.

A female, named Bridget Moran employed as a servant in the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia, died in that institution, early on Monday morning, from the effects of taking a heavy does of laudanum.

Chartes Herghicager was killed at Gettysburg, Pa., on Wedneday night last, by falling into a copper mine; eighty free deep.

A gentieman engaged at the Hoosac Tunnel, writes that the boring machine works much better and faster them was anticipated, and that when they get well uncase way they can cut four feet in an hour. The question in therefore regarded as settled that the mountain own be bored.

George Mute, sen of Joseph Mute, of Mulford, Dade

way they can cut four test in an hour. The quesses therefore regarded as settled that the mountain can be bored.

George Mute, sen of Joseph Mute, of Mutford, Oak county, Michigan, died August 17th, from poisse communicated to like system by a bite from a cat, supposed to be mad May 30th, 1862.

Hon. Abbett Lawrence, has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams College.

On the 18th, a son of Amass L. Jordan, of Reference of the C. from Williams College.

On the arrival of the 6.A. M. Philadelphia train from New York at Unicatewa, on Monday, a man, apparently an Irich laborer, jumped from the cars, and received migrices which will no doubt prove fatal. He is now in Irich laborer, jumped from the cars, and received migrices which will no doubt prove fatal. He is now in Irich laborer, jumped from the cars, and received migrices over Nisgara river lave been given out. The bridge is to be built but a short distance above the present one, and sufficiently strong to carry trains of cars.

Mr. Daviel Pike, of Carmel, Me., was killed on the Bite instant, by a lover, used in extracting stumps, figure back, and bitting him on the head.

Fifty new and spiendid vessels have this year been added to the fishing fleet owned in Gloucester, coating in the aggregate two hundred thou and dollars.

Thomas filley, aged 25 years, was drowned in the Connecticut river, opposite Thomponville, on Sunday. He fell from a boat. He was a workman in a factory at Windson Locks.

A machine for painting window blinds has been invented by Samuel Fields, a painter of Worcester, Mass by which one man can paint easily eighty pairs of Mindein a day and not work over ten hours.

J. W. Vandever, or Fort Smith, Ark., has been placed under bonds in the sum of \$1,000, to appear for trial on

in a day and not work over ten hours.

J. W. Vandever, or Fort Smith, Ark., has been placed under bonds in the sum of \$1,000, to appear for trial on the charge of killing W. L. Vann, at that place, on the 23d ult. From an account of the affray, from a correspondent of the Lute Rock Whig, it appears that Vann was drunk at the time of the affray, and that Vandevuc acted entirely in self-defence.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Saturday, says:—" We are scory to be informed of the fatal existence of the choices on some plantations in Cluborne county, Massisppi. Fevers, also, are provident in Jefferson county, of the same State."

of the same State."
Governor Powell, cf Kentucky, has appointed the 20th
November for the election of a member of Congress, to
fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mem.
Humphrey Marchall.
A letter from Old Mines, dated the 16th inst., says:—
"Mr. S. B. Clements departed this life last Monday, of
cholera. He went to Potos, Mo., on Saturday, and same
back on Sunday, and died on Monday. He is said to
have triends and connexions in New York.

A case has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Dover, Mass., to the effect, that when the regulation of a company require operatives to give timely active of their intentions to quit the service of said company, such notice must be given, and the term worked out, or the employed cannot maintain a suit for the receivery of back pay. the employed cannot maintain a suit for the receivery of back pay.

Thirty deaths by cholera have occurred, within a first weeks, in the small village of Potosi. Mo.

Alfred Fleming was killed recently at his farm, near Boonsboro. He was felling a tree, and was unable for ecspe, or supposed he had gone beyond danger, when he was struck by a branch and instantly killed.

At the late Commencement at denera College, N. K. the hone ary degree of Ll. D. was conferred on the Ear.

Calvin Colton. Professor of Public Economy in Trining College, Eartford, Conn

In Boston, last week, the total number of deaths ware eighty-four, of which fifty were children under five years of age.

of sge.

More gold has been found in Canada. W. E. Logs.
Provincial geologist, at Montreal, has received a lun-worth \$15 and another worth about \$5.

Provincial geologist, at Montreal, has received a lumbworth \$16 and another worth about \$5.

The Buffalo Firemen-Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

At a meeting of the Firemen's Association, held at the house of Red Jackst Engine Co. No. 6, Saturday evening, 21st inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The convention appointed to revise the charter of the city of Buffalo, have, without consulting the firemen or our citizens, engrafted in the amendments to the charter, a provision that the Chief Engineer be elected by the people, to held his office for two years, with power to appoint five assistents, with the consent of the Gouncil; and, whereas, we have remonstrated and petitioned to said convention, which remonstances and petitional have been unheaded by them; and, whereas, large number of our most respectable and influential citzens have petitioned to said convention, asking them to give us the privilege to elect our own ougmeers; and, whereas, we have made every soncession and proposition, comporting with our dignity as men and firemen; and, whereas, the convention by their actions and doings have showed they have

as men and firemen; and, whereas, the convention
by their actions and doings have showed they have
no confidence in our organization, and as we recognize them as a body of the most influential and
powerful portion of our citizens; and, whereas, it
has been very plainly intimated to us that our services can be dispensed with; therefore—
Resolved. We hold the said convention respectible for their acts, and deny the right of any bedy
of men to destroy an organized society of mere
than twenty years standing, by introducing the elements of politics in our midst, and place us under
the command of the pampered menials of a successful political party.

Resolved, That we feel indignant at such treatment, and are determined never to submit to ment

Resolved, that we teel indignant at such a such ment, and are determined never to submit to say such provision; therefore, we will meet with our Engine, Hook and Ladder, Hose Trucks, in front of St John's Church, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday methods in proximation of the market, and there deliver up the same.

Most Singular and Serious Accident —At an early hour on Wednesday ovening, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowker, residing in the house of Mrs. Davis, on the east side of Butler street, between Foorth and Fifth streets, had occasion to repair to the privy in the rear, and took with her a lighted candle. She had not been there but a few moments, when a sudden and violent explosion took place from the gas in the vault igniting with the blase of the candle; lurid fismes at the same time rushed forcibly up against the roof. Mrs B. having clessed the door, could not get into the open air immediately, and when she did her person was capeloged in flames. Her loud screams brought the flames, but not before she had been very badly hurned on the neck, arms, and different parts of her bedy. Yesterday afternoon we visited the scene of the accident, under the guidance of Mr. Thomas McLean, street commissioner, and found Mrs. B. in a very critical situation, so much so that her life is in extreme jeopardy. While there, Mrs. Bryss, also a resident of the same house, informed us that a similar explosion had aimilarly occurred, some two months previoue, to ber son William, but that he, having lett the door open, was enabled to escape without being hurt. The circumstance struck us as so singular that, naturally fond of experiments, we requested the injured woman's husband, who was present, to procure alight, which he did, and having ignited some shavings, threw them into the vault. A very siight explosion was the consequence, and the flames flashed up even through the roof of the tenement, for at least fifteen seconds. The privy, newly erected, is located upon what is termed "made ground," and is partially full of water, the former fact rather precluding the idea of fire damp, or carbureted hydrogen, from forming in so fresh and peculiar a soil. Our opinion is, that by some means, to us unknown, a species of sulphureded hydrogen has there formed, which—does not our knowledge of chemistry fail—explodes when brought into contact with flame. Of co MOST SINGULAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT -At

TREASURES OF THE DEEP. - Within e few weeks The Asures of the Deer.—Within e few weeks a new effort has been made to explore the wreek of the Britzh frigate Flumper, which was sunk near Dipper Harbor, about half way between Eastport and St. John, New Brunswick, with some seventy five lives, and from \$50,000 to \$10,000 in specie, in 1815. The wreek lies forty-two feet below the surface of the water, is of coursemeth decayed, and the adventurous explorers had to overturn the washings of sand, &c. which cover ber, some six feet below the bottom. They have brought ap about \$200 in Spanish silver, meetly wholes and halves, the action of the sea having made them lighter that the action of the sea having made them lighter that the criginal weight and they were blackned as if by powder, having evidently been taken from the magazine, Remnan's of pixtols, grape shot, &c., were also brought Remnan's of pixtols, grape shot, &c., were also brought. The party will continue its explorations for the present.

— Heston Courier, Aug. 24.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Reitsin and Ireland, in the place of Abbott Lawrence, recalled at his own request.